THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V.---NO. 4. WEEKLY EDITION. NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

THE WEEK OF INDIAN SUMMER.

The earth now rests from all her fruitful works;
Her garden week of Indian summer glows
O'er all the land—the Sabbath of the year;
The wind ceases low among the Southern sky,
The fine gold of his Summer beams grow dim;
The clouds no longer heave their Alp-like forms,
But stretch o'er the pale heavens their spread,
O'er the vision, Western verge the thickening haze
Pours slowly in the sign-sphere of dreams,
The hills, upon whose russet slopes now lie
The lattice-shadows of the leafless woods,
Are in cloud-like masses melt away.
The winding stream. Autumn's rains have filled
Through woodland, glade, and rural homes, and
fields,
Through fields all brown, and Winter-during green,
Moves slowly on in gleams from curve to curve
Like languid openings of a dreamy eye,
Save bullet-echoes of the distant gun,
And interrupted quack of birds on high,
And hollow trunk, a hoar oil-shattering hoe,
No sound disturbs the deep repose of earth.
From limb to limb by the light the snow flits hourly;
And o'er the valley's gulf of wavering haze
The holms, slowly seasoning in wan sun below,
In dreamy circles doubly, again this step
And wood-crowned hill, the warm and mellow air,
As from the wind-swept corridors of a tomb,
Beats dimly, a pale and shimmering light—
Like sweet memories and sorrowings mine—
Plays softly o'er the wan and quiet earth.
No hills, or woods, nor fields, though bare and
brown,
Are sad, but all rejoice in works well done.
The leaves have fulfilled for their race and trees
The measure of a genial Summer's growth,
And their fruits are ripening for all kinds and
The orchard-trees drop now relaxed limbs,
Untillened yet against the wintry storm,
Occasional winds have sown their winged seeds
Of weed and flower; and by the streamlet's marge
The golden rod still begins o'er water bine,
But bloom and glory's gone, by heat and chill
Of dark October rains.

As once of old
"God saw that it was good," and took His rest,
So rear by year, through Nature's work, He does
The same, and in some week of warmth and light
Earth dreams her fruitful Summer o'er again,
And rests in peace as of a day in heaven.

—*Hours at Home.*

AFTER LONG YEARS.

BY T. A-HE.

I loved a woman once: she was not fair,
But, ah, how lovable. Ah me!
I think she loved me too, but we
Were both too proud of our love with mercy,
And ne'er used lip or speech to bring more near
The evil which each heart would.

A tender eyelash lift—I thoughtfully,
Or with uneasy light the cheek
A mother'd trembling in a touch
And answer me, which seem'd so much.
A painful silence, or a painless sigh,
Love's finding is Spring Alive—was all.

Love's bud was ripe to burst into a flower.
With east ungu-rated touch of fate.
We chose fair joys to reap in tears?
We'd pass when both were young;
And to shrewd reckoning robb'd dove of its dower,
And fearful would bid wait.

Where is that old love now? Was it so well?
O, od sooth, we never shall be wed.
Years have made sport of each since then:
Two strange chance we should meet again.
Where is my old love now? I cannot tell:
Dead—or off loves are dead.

Yet even to-night—yes, often—though to think
That I have lost her yields no pain—
Like a half forgotten dream.
Across my thought, as moonbeams gleam
O'er some mirrored lake from brink to brink,
Floats the dead love again.

If any never love held me in thrall
I should not deem myself untrue.
For I am changed, and should she be changed,
Long wed, or wither'd, or estranged,
Would my heart love her? or not fret at all,
As least from once could do.

Yet even sometimes, thinking should I still,
Could I but meet one once sunday,
Feel what my shudder'd soul has good,
Find her as lovable and good,
Or was her ery with that vain langnor ill—
I shrink with shame and fear.

HERE AND HEREAFTER.

BY J. M. MACRUM, PITTSBURGH, PA.

When Nature's profusion is tempting thee ever
To wash forth thy hand, and to turn from the use
Why hesitate, doubting? Oh, sure there was never
A heavenly path through a desolate waste;
And wisely there would not be blessings for thee,
Be scattered this plenty, these riches that move
thee,
With exquisite longings, if Heaven did not love them
To use them—yes, use them—in life's fervid
haste.

But live for the future: this world is unworthy
To have forth thy hand, and to turn from the use
There be visions of bliss ever dawning before thee,
And winning thy hope from the circle of time:
O, live for the future to-day, and to-morrow
That spring up around thee in life's sunny hours,
Are but flowers in their dreams, or fair-falling showers
Will fling them to earth in their beauty and prime.

But keep thy heart pure! and all joy not consistent
Therewith, let it far from thy presence be driven!
See, shining through time, the bright crown in the
distant,
The choir of thy glory—why should it be riven?
What is, and what *will be*, are not unconnected;
And prospects are formed as realities rise;
The spirit foreshadows the joy that 's expected—
Till Earth scarce denies the fruition of Heaven!

VARIETIES.

WHY?

"Why have I come?—
The current day vibe, I know,
Would glide as brightly on and on
If mine did not behind it flow.

"Why have I come?—
For well I see that long before,
A perfect world was duly filed,
And would have been so evermore.

"Why have I come
To mar thy destiny complete?—
For strangely through the crystal house,
Sounds in the tread of other feet."

A man advertised for a wife, and requested each candidate to enclose her *carte de visite*. A spirited young lady wrote to the advertiser in the following terms: "Sir, I do not enclose my *carte*, for, though there is some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of none for putting one before an ass."

A Chinese cook in Hong Kong has devised a new dish whose preparation necessitates worse cruelty than even the tortures Strasbourg impposes on its geese to produce the toothsome *pate de foie gras*. He takes a live duck and compelling it to stand on a frying pan, bastes its feet with scalding lard. He claims that, being cooked while the blood is in circulation, the feet of the wretched duck possess an extraordinary richness and flavor.

The Cubans have a curious custom in regard to vaccination. Instead of calling in a doctor notices are printed in the newspapers that at such a time the operation will be performed at the church of Monserrate, or any other, as may be specified.

A correspondent of a London paper praises Vienna as being the cheapest and safest city in Europe to live in. Almost every luxury as well as necessity is to be obtained there at a reasonable figure. The police are hardly noticeable in the streets, yet the best of good order generally prevails; while at night the city is magnificently lighted, and freer than any city in Europe from the social evil.

The Hon. Mr. Lowe, in his recent speech on education, made the trenchant remark that it was no joke to learn Latin or Greek; but it is a joke compared with learning Greek and Latin grammar. Language is one thing, and grammar another, and Mr. Lowe agrees with the German wit Heine, who said: "How fortunate the Romans were that they had not to learn Latin grammar, because if they had done so, they never would have had time to conquer the world."

LITERATURE.

Henry C. Carey, whom Europe acknowledges as the best political economist in America, after having been translated into the German, French, Italian, Swedish and Hungarian language, has now been rendered in Russian. His "Social Science," thus presented to a new set of readers, by a St. Petersburg publisher, is so superbly printed in the Russian character, on the finest paper, as to be a fine specimen of Muscovite book-making. There has just issued, from the Breslau press, a German translation of Mr. Corey's "National Crisis," executed by Professor E. Dubroisch of Berlin, who has supplied an able critical dissertation on the plagiarisms committed by M. Bastiat; he calls it "Das Caschiasche Plaglat."

Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddard, wife of Stoddard the Poet, will shortly publish a novel of American Life entitled "Temple House." Mrs. Stoddard has, by her stories, taken high rank among modern female authors, and her new novel, which Carleton & Co. will issue, must win fresh fame for one who has been called the Mrs. Gaskell, of America.

There is to be a great national and international exhibition of works of art in the town of Leeds, England, during the year 1868, at which not only painting and engraving, but printing and book binding will be shown. It would be well to place in this exhibition a single copy of every book, pamphlet, magazine and newspaper published in America during the present year. The English had such a collection in the great Paris Exposition, and it excited much attention.

Vanquished is the significant title which Miss Agnes Leonard, a new Southern authoress, has given to a novel that Carleton & Co. will publish in a few days, together with a sprightly little child's book, translated from the German, entitled "Will o' the Wisp," illustrated by Howard, the well-known comic artist.

Cheerful Piety.

Cheerfulness, that compound of many excellences, comparable into the "powders of the merchant," may scarcely be claimed to be called a virtue; but it is the friend and helper of all good graces, and the absence of is is certainly a vice. If cheerfulness be not health, assuredly melancholy is disease. Practically, cheerfulness occupies a very high position, and without it the Christian laborer is destitute of a very considerable element of strength. Cheerfulness sharpens the edge and removes the rust from the mind. A joyous heart supplies oil to our inward machinery, and makes the whole of our powers work with ease and sufficiency; hence it is of the most importance that we maintain a contented, cheerful, genial disposition. The longer I am engaged in my Master's service, the more I am confident that the joy of the Lord is and must be our strength, and that discontent and moroseness are fatal to usefulness. With all my heart would I say to my fellows servants, "Rejoice in the Lord always," not only for your own sakes, but for the sake of the work which is so dear to you. Whoever may advocate dreary dullness, I cannot and dare not no otherwise than unpeach it as an enemy of true religion.—*Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.*

A NATIONAL HUMOR.—If General Grant has a "hobby," it is the horse. The *Nation* says appreciatively, "If there be anything in Grant's career since the war for which we in a special manner honor him, it is for the pertinacity with which he talks horse to them when they come to pump him on politics."

GRANT'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1867.

General Grant has about completed his annual report as Secretary of War *ad interim* and General-in-chief of the army. Instead of making separate reports, he will embrace all in one, and submit it in that shape through the President to Congress. The various bureau reports and those from the military district commanders have been submitted, and from these General Grant has obtained the proper data for his report, which, as will be seen, is most important and interesting regarding the present and future peace establishment of the Government.

Retrenchment.

General Grant will show that his work of retrenchment was commenced by suspending the mounted orderlies and the ambulance corps, and transferring to the Adjutant General's Department the duties of the Bureau for the exchange of prisoners and of the Bureau of Rebel Archives. Since the last annual report he says a large quantity of surplus stores has been disposed of, and numerous civil officers discharged. In the matter of the inspection of troops, the cost has been greatly reduced, and for the future, our troops being mostly employed on the plains, the completion of the Pacific Railroad will materially lessen the cost of transportation and reduce the number of troops necessary to be kept in that section.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

In reference to the Freedmen's Bureau, he recommends neither its continuance or discontinuance.

Strength of the Army.

The total strength of the army, the report will show, on the 30th of September, was about fifty-six thousand five hundred. The number of recruits amounted to about thirty-four thousand, and the desertions to the same period were upwards of thirteen thousand. Recruiting has been very successful, and in order to further encourage it and to secure other advantages, the General recommends a change of the term of service making it from three to five years. Also a change of the system of courts martial. Attention will be called to the number of desertions and recommends that severe punishments be prescribed for such offenses in future.

No Volunteer Appropriation Required.

At date of last report, there were about eleven housand volunteers in the service; at the present time there are but two hundred, and these commissioned officers, remaining, and no enlisted men in that service. The mustering and disbursing officers have all been discharged, excepting those at Albany, Philadelphia, Columbus, Louisville, Santa Fe and San Francisco. No appropriation, however, for volunteer disbursement will be required during the coming year.

An Increase of Officers Asked.

A recommendation will be made to increase the number of officers in the Adjutant General's Department, so as to allow one to each Brigadier and Major General of the army. The report will also ask for an increase of the number of officers of the Inspector General's office.

Quartermaster General's Report.

The report of the Quartermaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, shows that over eleven thousand separate accounts have been settled, amounting to nearly four hundred millions of dollars, leaving claims to the amount of forty-seven millions still unsettled. During the past year the same department has disposed of about sixteen thousand mules, and the sales of surplus and unserviceable animals amount to nearly three hundred thousand dollars. The total sales of this character since the close of hostilities have been about sixteen millions and a half. No purchases or clothing have been made during the year, the supply left over from the war having been very large. A number of wooden buildings have been sold, amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars.

The National Cemeteries.

About three hundred cemeteries have been opened, of which eighty are known as National. The number of soldiers buried in these amount to nearly three hundred thousand, of which more than two hundred and fifty thousand bodies are interred in the ones known as National. There are still remaining unin terred about seventy-six thousand bodies, making a total of three hundred and twenty-eight thousand and ninety. The bodies of two hundred and eight thousand and sixty one are interred in these cemeteries, which cost the Government about three and a half millions of dollars.

Southern Railroad Indebtedness.

On July 1st, 1866, the Southern railroads were indebted to the Government in the sum of over six millions and a half of dollars. To June 30, 1867, they had reduced this to five millions nine hundred thousand dollars.

Subsistance Department.

The report also recommends an increase of the officers of the Commissary of Subsistence.

Tobacco for the Army.

The tobacco for the army during the last year, cost about three hundred thousand dollars.

Cost of Indian Subsistence.

The Indian subsistence for the year, to June 30th, amounted to six hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

Claims Settled and Rejected.

There were paid during the last year claims to the amount of about one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars, over a million and a half dollars worth having been rejected. The unsettled claims amount to about a million and a quarter.

Surgeon General's Report.

The report of the Surgeon General shows that that department is in possession of the records of two hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-seven white soldiers who have died during the war, and of the records of nearly thirty thousand negro soldiers, and of over thirty thousand rebels. The department has also the records of two hundred and eight thousand soldiers who have been wounded and disabled in the service. The average annual strength of the white troops in service is a little over forty-one thousand, and the sick report shows one hundred and twenty-two thousand entries. The army mortality during the year has been about fifteen hundred. The number of white and colored soldiers discharged for physical disability during the year, is about seven hundred. Nearly eight hundred pieces of artificial limbs, such as arms and legs, were issued during the year to soldiers. In the fund of the Medical Department there is a balance of over two and a half millions.

Paymasters.

Paymasters now in the service amount to eighty-one, and the report recommends a further reduction of the force.

Ordnance Bureau.

There is a reduction of one-third in the ordnance bureau, and a reduction of seventeen per cent of the men employed in the arsenals.

The Rock Island Bridge.

No disposition has yet been made of the appropriation made for the building of the bridge at Rock Island, on account of the refusal of the railroad company to perform their part of the contract.

Useless Arsenals.

The disposal of a number of useless arsenals is recommended, and sites for others are reported upon.

Arms and Ammunition.

During the year over twenty-three thousand Springfield muskets were altered into breech-loaders, and over one hundred thousand rifles have been cleaned and repaired, and all the soldiers on the plains have been armed with these muskets. Up to the present time fifty thousand stand of arms of all kinps have been changed into breach-loaders, which is pronounced the best and most serviceable gun in the world. Seven hundred million cartridges have been made for these muskets, with an average failure of one-third per cent. All smooth-bore cannon of less than eight inches have been condemned.

West Point Academy.

The Military Academy is reputed to be in a flourishing condition, and contained in June two hundred and fifty-five cadets, of which number sixty-three has since graduated and obtained commissions.

Estimate for Next Fiscal Year.

The entire military estimates for the coming fiscal year are set down at seventy-seven millions. Five hundred thousand dollars are asked for by the Department of the General of the Army; three hundred thousand dollars for the Adjutant General, and for the Military Academy three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. An appropriation of forty-two millions will be asked to supply the deficiency, and meet the expenses of the Quartermaster General's Department. The Medical Department will require about fifteen thousand dollars. The Pay Department about twenty millions and a half, and the Engineer Department about ten millions and a half. A million and a half will be asked for the Ordnance Bureau, and twenty-seven thousand dollars for the Signal Service. No appropriation will be asked for the Subsistence Bureau and the Bureau of Military Justice.

Reduction of the Army.

Gen. Grant is of opinion that the peace with the Indians will materially decrease the expenses of the army, and justify a reduction of the force. Among thirteen millions and a half of the entire appropriation are intended to meet deficiencies. The report will state that all the vacancies caused by the increase of the army have been filled, and that all appointments must in future go to the foot of the register.

Increase of Cadets Recommended.

He recommends an increase of the number of Cadets who can be accommodated, which will not require any enlargement of the present buildings or be any additional expense to the Government. He will suggest the manner in which the new appointments might be made, as follows: Three at large, and one for each Congressional District when a cadet enters the second class.

Continuance of Additional Pay Recommended.

The continuance for at least one year of the additional pay to army officers will be recommended.

District Commanders' Report.

No reports have been received from Generals Sheridan and Sickles, but they will make reports at some future time on the condition of their late districts. Generals Canby, Pope, Schofield and Ord have sent in their reports. General Sherman, who has made his report, thinks that immediate peace with the Indians is certain, and recommends the employment of Indians in the service. From July 1st to September 30th one hundred and twenty-four wagon trains passed over the plains, taking nearly five thousand men, five hundred women and about the same number of children, nearly six thousand mules, twelve thousand oxen, and about one thousand horses. Gen. Thomas reports everything quiet, but the people still show disloyal tendencies.

Grant on Military Commanders.

On the subject of military commanders it is understood that General Grant will hold the following opinion: The military commanders so far as their duties are concerned, are held in subordination to him, (Gen. Grant) and to the War Department in their military capacities, but in their civil characters they are entirely independent of both, except in the matter of removals and appointments. He feels that while they are independent in their military spheres, there is not one of them who would not yield a positive and entire submission to any expressed wish of the civil administration placed over them by the constitutional acts of Congress. General Grant entirely approves of the manner in which the several district commanders have discharged their duties.

IMPEACHMENT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1867.

Gen. Grant's Testimony.

The following is a *verbatim* report of General Grant's testimony before the Judiciary Committee, on which there has been so much speculation in the newspapers, and which has been looked for with so much interest. General Grant was examined July 18th, 1867, and testified as follows:

I have on the President very frequently in reference to the condition of affairs in the rebel States; when I was asked to be at a Cabinet meeting it was because some question was up in which, as General of the army, I was interested; I am not aware of interviews with the President on amnesty; I had occasionally recommended a person for amnesty, and thought myself at that time that there was no time when I should not feel to the rank of a General, he should be excluded from amnesty any more than one who had failed to reach that rank; I spoke on that point, I think; I have no memorandum to refer to; there are the only two points that I remember to have spoken of at the time; I afterwards, however, told him that I thought he was much nearer right on the $20,000 clause than I was. I present when the proclamation was read in Cabinet, but am not aware of having ever gave any opinion to the President that it would be better at that time to issue a proclamation of general amnesty.

Question—Did you ever give your opinion to the President that his proclamation interfered with the stipulations between yourself and General Lee? Answer—No, sir; I frequently had to interfere for General Lee about paroles, and sometimes on the ground that their parole, so long as they obeyed the laws of the United States, protected them from arrest and trial. The President at that time occupied nearly the same grounds in regard to that; they should be used and protected, but he wanted to know the time would come that they should be punished. I told him not so long as they obeyed the laws and complied with the stipulation, That was the ground I took.

Question—Did you not also insist that that applied as well to the common soldier? Answer—I counsel applied to every one who took the parole, that that applied to the common soldier, except in case of some of the leaders. I claimed that in the surrender of their armies and arms, they had done what they could not have been compelled to do, as a portion of them could have escaped, but they surrendered in consideration of that; I think they were to be exempt from trial as long as they conformed to the obligations they had taken, and they were entitled to that.

Question—You looked on that in the nature of a parole, and held that they could only be tried when they violated that parole? Answer—Yes, that was the view I took of the question.

Question—That is your view still? Answer—Yes, sir; my conclusions.

Question—Did you understand that to apply to General Lee? Answer—Certainly.

Question—That was your understanding of the arrangement which you made with General Lee? Answer—That was my understanding of the arrangement which I gave voluntarily. General Lee's army was the first to surrender, and I believe that with such terms all the rebel armies would surrender, and that we would thus avoid a bushwhacking and a continuance of the war in a way that we could make very little progress with, having no organized armies to meet.

Question—You considered that the like terms were given by General Sherman to the armies which surrendered to him? Answer—Yes, sir; and to all the armies surrendered after that.

Question—And you held that so long as they kept their parole of honor and obeyed the laws they were not subject to be tried by Court? Answer—That was my opinion. I will state here that I am not quite certain whether I am being tried or who is being tried by the questions asked.

Mr. Johnson—I am not trying anybody. I am inquiring about the President's proclamation, and as to the views he entertained. Did you give these views to the President.

General Grant stated these views to the President frequently, and, as I have said, he disagreed with me in these views. He insisted on it that the leaders must be punished, and wanted to know when the time would come that these persons would be tried.

Question—Did you consider that applied to Jeff. Davis? No sir; he did not take any parole.

Question—He did not surrender? Answer—No, sir; it applied to no person who was captured—only to those who were paroled.

Question—Did the President insist that General Lee should be tried for treason? Answer—He considered for it.

Question—And you claimed to him that the parole which General Lee had given would be violated in such a trial? Answer—I did. I insisted on it that General Lee would not have surrendered his army on giving up all that it had done, if he thought after surrender he was going to be tried for treason and hanged. I thought we got a very good equivalent for the lives of a few leaders in getting all their arms, and getting themselves under control, bound by their parole to obey the laws. That was the consideration which I insisted upon we had received.

Question—Did the President argue that question with you? Answer—There was not much argument about it. I stated my views perfectly.

Question—After you had expressed your opinion about it, did it coincide with your? Answer—No, sir, not then; he afterwards got to agree with me on it at subject. I never claimed that the paroled rebel prisoners as a body might not be tried, but I thought that was a matter entirely with Congress, over which I had no control; that simply as general-in-chief, commanding the army, I had a right to stipulate for protection and exemption from the punishment for all offenses not in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, with parole such as was left.

Question—Do you recollect at what time you had these conversations? Can you state any particular time or up to any particular time when they were finished? Answer—The conversations were frequent after the surrender, and I could not undertake to say give the time. He seemed to be anxious to get at the leaders to punish them. He would say that the leaders of the rebellion must be punished, and that treason must be made odious. He called on me to know if in the ranks—the unarmed men—he would let them go, for they were led into it by the leaders and their names.

Question—Was that prior or subsequent to his proclamation? Answer—It was subsequent, I think.

Question—Do you recollect at any time urging the President to go further in granting amnesty than he had done in his proclamation? Answer—Just as I said before. I could not see any reason why the fact of a volunteer rising to the rank of a General should exclude him any more than any other grade, and with reference to the twenty thousand dollar clause I thought that a man's success in the world was no reason for his being excluded from amnesty; but I recollect afterwards saying to the President that I thought he was right in that particular, and I was wrong.

Question—Was that said to you in conversation? Answer—I have heard him say it a number of times. He said it to me and he said it in my presence at the time that delegations were coming up to him from the South.

Question—What persons do you recollect as being present at the conversations? I mean what Southern men? Answer—I did not know them at all. I recollect that on one occasion he talked to a delegation from Richmond in that way. I do not know of any other. I never changed my views. If he was going to give amnesty to a soldier at all I did not see why the fact of a man having risen to the rank of a General should be a reason for excluding him.

Question—Did you not advise the President that it was proper and right he should grant amnesty? Answer—I was asked for the Ordnance Bureau, and twenty-seven thousand dollars for the Signal Service. No appropriation will be asked for the Subsistence Bureau and the Bureau of Military Justice.

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Question—Did you give your opinion on that after it was given? Answer—I was present, I think, later during Mr. Lincoln's administration, when a proclamation that had been prepared was read. After his assassination, I continued right along, and I was therefore with no invitation to him, (Gen. Grant) and to the War Department in their military capacities, but in their civil characters they are entirely independent of both, except in the matter of removals and appointments. He feels that while they are independent in their military spheres, there is not one of them who would not yield a positive and entire submission to any expressed wish of the civil administration placed over them by the constitutional acts of Congress. General Grant entirely approves of the manner in which the several district commanders have discharged their duties.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

THE New York *Tribune* hopes Congress will revise its reconstruction policy and enact "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage," so as to "remove all stigma of proscription from the Republican party as soon as possible." The *Tribune* seems not to understand that when the work of revision once begins other propositions will be made, and that in the end little of what it proposes to accomplish will be realized. By the way, what does the *Tribune* mean by "impartial suffrage," and why has it substituted "impartial" for "universal?" Is it for suffrage with intelligence as the ruling qualification? That would be the only "impartial" suffrage we can think of. We more than half suspect the *Tribune* is inclined to drop "negro suffrage" altogether and come out squarely for giving suffrage to those only who are fit to exercise it.

IT is a significant fact, that the stringent advocates for impartial intelligent suffrage are not those who are smarting from defeat —or in the expectation of being specially the sufferers from our present laws. The necessity of some modification seems to have impressed itself upon almost every mind. About what that modification shall be may naturally be expected to be a matter concerning which at first there will be differences of opinion. But a very gratifying unanimity seems all ready to appear in the recognition that intelligence should be a chief qualification of one to whom is entrusted a share in the government of the greatest republic upon the face of the earth. The privilege of exercising the franchise is one of great sublimity and transcendent importance, and if we demand intelligence for the transaction of duties of a lower order, and less importance, so the demand ought all the more imperatively to be made for the performance of that duty, in the right discharge of which is involved the permanency of our Government and the progress of Democratic institutions. Not as the doctrine of a party, but as the spontaneous movement of a free and enlightened people in the consciousness of their responsibility, ought this change to be advocated and pressed. And this, indeed, seems to be the present course of the agitation.

STATE TAXATION ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Immediately before the last State election, the Democratic papers throughout the State made a clamor in regard the financial officers of the State having imposed a new and unheard of tax upon the various counties. The history of this affair is very briefly as follows: On the 23d of February, 1866, the Legislature passed an act repealing the State tax on real estate known as the three mill tax. This withheld from the State Treasury something over one million and a half dollars each year, leaving something under $300,000 of State taxes on the personal property. The State Treasurer, Auditor General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, as a State Revenue Board, in April, 1866, had made a new assessment of the value of personal property, and instead of $75,000,000 had fixed $202,829,041 40. This we believe was mainly based on the returns made to the United States Marshals in 1860, and in some counties (Allegheny for example) there was an increase of five-fold, or from about two millons by the actual return on the assessors' books to over eleven millions by the action of the State Revenue Board. The whole aggregate in this State, was $666,000. The financial officers of the State proposed to the last Legislature to fix this at $300,000, to be apportioned on the counties on the same basis. The Senate passed such a bill, but it was not understood or else overlooked in the House. The result was that the counties were called upon for more than double what had been proposed. Allegheny county was called upon for some $85,000, instead of $17,051 42.

We think that the next Legislature should repeal the whole of this tax on personal property, after the counties shall have paid up the assessment of 1867. This can be done, and still pay off the State debt as rapidly as it ought to be reduced. The entire State debt, deducting about $12,000,000 of bonds held by the Treasurer, is only a little over twenty millions of dollars. The State has been reducing her debt fully one million and three-quarters per annum lately. If left alone, the entire debt will be paid off in about twelve years. But large portions of these State loans are held by persons who prefer not to have them paid off. The war debt of the National Government imposes so heavy a taxation on the productive industry of the State, that we would recommend the repeal of this tax on personal property. Without this, the annual revenues of the State will reach nearly five million dollars, and a reduction of one million three or four hundred thousand annually of our present debt would extinguish it in about seventeen years. This present tax on personal property is vexatious to the local assessing and collecting officers, and has been the cause of great complaints in regard to its apportionment among the various counties of the State. The bill passed last winter by the Senate would be much freer from objection than the present, but the simplest way will be for the Legislature to repeal the whole. The State Government will be supported then by a tax on corporations and the proceeds of licenses, and the local city, county, township and ward authorities will have this real and personal estate upon which to base local taxation.

CENTRALIZATION AND UNITY.

Men who look out thoughtfully into the future are apt to think that enlargement and extension of national boundaries tend to ultimate disintegration and destruction. Let a few miles be added to the territory of a nation, and it was straightway predicted that ruin was before the people, that a government thus continually enlarging its boundaries must of necessity fall to pieces through lack of binding force by its own weight. The crumbling into pieces of the vast Empire of ALEXANDER, and the later fall and disintegration of the Roman Empire were fruitful themes for lugubrious orations and predictions of woe, and the nation which ventured upon an enlargement of its territory was looked upon as preparing its coffin and chartering the hearse in which to be "rattled over the stones" to the graveyard of buried Empires. It is forgotten that the Empires of the past existed under conditions vastly different from those which now are found. What for them was a work of months is now accomplished in a few moments. Intelligence, which it was impossible to transmit at all oftentimes, can now be transmitted with the speed and certainty of lightning. An expedition which then would have involved the wearisome toil of months of marching, exposed to all the uncertainties and inclemencies of season and climate, are now accomplished while the soldier sleeps, or is seated in complete protection, and exempt from wasting toil. So that, in a very brief period, a Government can mass its force fresh for the battle at almost any spot to resist an enemy or to suppress a domestic insurrection. Too little account, moreover, is taken by such persons, of the wonderful activity of the age—an activity which, for the future, must be ever on the increase—the constant transitions and migrations both actual and possible, and the consequent assimilation and blending into one common condition and character of peoples greatly different, so that soon the most remote are not greatly different from the older and more central.

Railroads and telegraphs, a postal system prompt and certain, the printing press, cheap and speedy traveling, quick and certain intercommunication, are strong guarantees for the permanence of an advantageous union, and render much less likely the disruption of ties once existent than did the circumstances of former ages. The spirit, therefore, of the present age is that of consolidation and absorption. Gradually but surely in every department, the larger are extending their power by the absorption and aggregation of the smaller. The day for the breaking up into fragments seems to have passed away, and the period for gathering and cementing to have come. A vast area—spanning a continent—now that it can be traversed and governed with as much ease and certainty as the miniature republics of antiquity, presents great charms as it possesses great advantages. In perfect accord with this spirit of the age was the movement of GARIBALDI for the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope and a united Italy. Such was also the breaking down of the little kingdoms which had been existent in Germany and their subjugation to the rising power of Prussia. Such was also the recent acquisition of Alaska, and the earlier annexation on our southern and western borders. The same tendency crops out in the efforts made now, as never before, in the different and related divisions of the general Church of CHRIST for unification and the merging of their minor differences in the submission to the greater principles and purposes of the kingdom of JESUS, in which all may act in unison and harmony.

Scientific Marvels.

The discoveries of experimenters upon living organisms bid fair to outdo all the marvels in past ages. It treats us one day to an account of the wondrous tenacity or capacity or something else for life in that most important part of an active animal, namely: a rat's tail, which it seems may be cut off, laid away to dry or be dried artificially, and when it is certainly dead if an experiment can possibly kill it, then it may be spliced to the bleeding stump of a fresh-ly amputated caudal appendage of some unlucky rat, when lo, the dead tail lives and is as lively as ever. The following, however, is still more marvelous, it being premised that the reader will not be too much startled by his sudden transfer from a dried "extremity" to a "frozen brain:"

"The great discovery that the brain of a living animal could be frozen, and afterward could recover, was made by Dr. James Arnott, who submitted the brain of a pigeon to exposing it to a freezing mixture. It was re-animated, because with an ordinary freezing mixture it was not possible to act on individual parts of the organ; but the importance of the discovery is not the less on that account. It was a marvelous revealing. Think what it was! Here was a living organ of thought, a center of power, of all guiding power, of all volition. It took in every mes-sage of the senses by which it was exposed to act. It took in light and form and color in the eye; it took in sound by the ear; sensation and substance by the touch; odor by the nostril, and taste by the mouth. It gave out in return or response, animal motion, a spiritual as well as material demonstration of living activity. With it the animal was an animal; without it the animal was turned into a mere vegetable. And there was a living organ of thought, a center of power, of all guiding power, of all volition. It took in every message

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent writing from Florence, October 12, says that most Americans have absented themselves from the city, owing to fears of the epidemic. He, however, found Hiram Powers hard at work in giving his finishing touches to the "Slave of the Tribes." It represents an Indian girl looking back toward the scenes of childhood as she departs forever. The sculptor is likewise at work upon a model of his dead friend, Joseph Mozart.

—Rev. Dr. Sears, Secretary of the Trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund, writes from Stanton, Virginia, that the people are very hospitable, social and kind. "We feel quite at home among them. Provisions are excellent in quality, and cheap. We are all improving in health. * * I hear much from the Northern papers about Southern excitement. I see very little of it. I find very little except in the contempt of the people, to remind me that I am a Northern man."

—Three ladies of Springfield, Mass., all suffering from a severe headache on Sunday night, were induced to take as a remedy some kind of a vegetable extract manufactured by a German woman. The result was violent spasms and cramps, vomiting and purging, and it required the services of a physician to save them from death. They had taken a virulent and active poison.

—Miss Rebecca Clapp, nearly ninety-one years old, walked from New Braintree to West Brookfield, Mass., seven miles, on the last day of October, to pay her taxes and save the discount. She carried a basket on the next day and walked home. Miss Clapp has accumulated a property of $10,000, and owns a large farm on which she lives alone.

—The following singular relationship exists in a family now living in Kentucky. A father and son married two sisters, and took their mother to board with them. The father and wife have a daughter; the son and wife a son. These are the relationships: One great-grandmother, two grandmothers, one grandfather, four brothers, three sisters, two husbands, three daughters, three aunts, two uncles, one nephew, one niece, three sisters, two brothers, two cousins, two husbands, two wives, two mothers-in-law, two sons-in-law.

—The Albany *Journal* says: Some of the papers are complimenting General Spinner because several billions of money have passed through his hands without the loss of a dollar. This is all well enough where the General is not known. But here we would as soon think of complimenting the sun for shining as General Spinner for being honest. Like the delight of dogs "to bark and bite," neither of them can help it, for in the language of the primer, "God hath made them do so."

—Lord Chesterfield happened to be at a rout in France where Voltaire was one of the guests. Chesterfield seemed to be gazing about the brilliant circle of ladies when Voltaire thus accosted him: "My Lord, I know your are a judge; which are more beautiful, the English or French ladies?" "Upon my word," replied his lordship with his usual presence of mind, "I am no connoisseur in paintings."

—The details about the accident by which the Empress of the French and her son got nearly drowned, and which brought about the death of the pilot, whose name Empress Eugenie will not allow to be the cause of the whole accident. She refused to listen to the earnest remonstrances of the experienced sailors, whom she told that she was accustomed to blind obedience.

—The Peoria *Transcript* says that a young woman of that city has commenced a suit in the Knox County Circuit Court against Mrs. Ellen Miller, of Yates City, for slander. The complaint sets forth that Mrs. Ellen Miller stated that Miss Hogue was no better than she should be, and like insinuations, which, however, were stated in a broader manner than we have stated them. About one hundred witnesses have been summoned, and the case is one of marked interest.

—Charles Mulheirn, of the Canton of Uri, in Switzerland, has been fined eight hundred francs for refusing to accept an office. This incident is so different from anything in the experience of Americans that we can hardly appreciate it.

—A French author, named Deschanel, published a book entitled, "The Evil that is Said about Women." It had a sale of seven editions. It was succeeded by a companion book, called "The Good that is Said about Women." It had no sale at all.

—Mr. S. N. Pike is the owner of about five thousand acres of the Newark marshes, near New York, and, with another large owner, is organizing a company to drain and reclaim these vast tracts. They have adopted a system of diking by means of walls of cast iron plates.

—Celia Logan, Olive's sister, is the original of Constant Mayer's picture, Love's Melancholy.

—Jeff. a colored man living in Washington, is fifty years old, and the father of twenty-nine boys and a girl.

—Thurlow Weed lives in a $50,000 mansion in Fifth avenue, New York, with a maiden daughter of his, who acts as housekeeper.

—Gen. Fremont has disposed of his New York home, and lives with his family at a beautiful place at Tarrytown.

—Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, who wrote "I would not live alway," is contentedly going through his 71st year.

—Charles Dickens will lecture before the New York Press Club on the "Life of a Reporter."

—Somebody says that Gen. Lee's eldest son is on the eve of marriage.

VARIETIES.

NOVEMBER.

The mellow year is hastening to its close;
The little birds have almost sung their last;
Their wonted notes twitter in the dreary blast—
That shrill-piped harbinger of early snows;
The prettiest beauty of the summer rose,
With all its sweets, is now expiring slowly glassed,
Hangs, a pale mourner for the summer past,
And withers, a little season, and decays.
In the chill sunbeam of the faint, brief day,
The sere sky watches silently and sad,
The russet leaves obstruct the straggling way
Of dusty brooks, which no deep banks adorn,
And the gaunt woods, in starless nights,
Wrap their o'ershadowed boughs in sombre ivy twine.

John Bull apparently takes his jokes all at once, when he gives himself up to their enjoyment; at least that is a fair inference from the looks of a handsome volume, just published in London and bearing the title of "Punmans" or "Thoughts wise and otherwise." The book is a beautifully printed and well illustrated quarto. Some of its wit is rather weak and some of its jokes are stale, but here are a few specimens taken as they ran:"

How were Adam and Eve prevented from gambling? Their pair o'dice was taken away from them.

What stone should have been placed at the Garden of Eden after the expulsion? Adam aint in (Adamantine).

Why did Adam bite the apple Eve gave him? Because he had no knife.

How do we know Lord Byron was good tempered? Because he always kept his choler down.

Is a tough beefsteak could speak, what English poet would it name? Chaw-cer.

What author would eyeglasses and spectacles mention if they could speak? You see by us (Eusebius).

Why is an author the most wonderful man in the world? Because his tail comes out of his head.

Why is the letter D like a squalling child? Because it makes ma mad.

What letter of the Greek alphabet did the ex-King Otho probably think of on leaving Athens? Oh! my crown.

Why is a boy like a puppy? Because he's a youn-ker (young er)

On what side of a church does a yew tree grow? The outside.

Why is a water-lily like a whale? They both come to the surface to blow.

Why is a goose like a cow's tail? Because they both grow down.

"I wonder how they make lucifer matches?" said Mrs. Caudle.

"The process is very simple," said Mr. Caudle; "I once made one."

"How did you manage it?" she asked.

"By leading you to the altar," replied Mr. Caudle.

The Thrill of California.

California is no place for a lazy man; and a man of fortune there would not enjoy idleness, if he tried. The very climate of the country, says a correspondent, is the very atmosphere of labor—nowhere else in the world do people toil so closely. Nor is this the place for that large class who lie so heavily on the charitable as to be an oppressive burden to society, even in our Northern cities. What we may call the half-educated class, petty clerks, small shopkeepers, broken down scholars, accountants, and unsuccessful professional men, they can do nothing here; the city is full of them; the coast of the Pacific is all strewn with these shipwrecked fortunes. And when such people fail here, they sink far deeper than at home. The very atmosphere is an unimagined blow of pride. No one could condescend to beg here. A man who is utterly defeated in the struggle of life in California does not ask for a helping hand; he generally starves, or cuts his throat, in public with self-murder. For heaven's sake, let the weak and half-educated and unlucky beware of the Pacific coast!

Our Latest Acquisition.

Borneo, a province which Secretary Seward is reported to have purchased for the use of the Government, is an island of the Malay Archipelago, lying near the equator, and, next to Australia, the largest in the world, being about seven times the size of Cuba. While its outline is but slightly indented by bays and inlets, the mouth of twenty-three rivers, all navigable, on any of the large canoes, or dried mines, for vessels drawing not more than twelve feet of water, can be counted along the northwest coast, affording safe shelter and anchorage-ground, for these ports, for which reason, doubtless, which has influenced Mr. Seward in making the purchase is the existence of immense quantities of fossil coal, the best furnished by the Archipelago, which crops out abundantly at the northern and southern extremities of the island. The population comprises a large number of half-civilized Indians, who live partially by fishing and hunting, but mostly by agriculture. The Malays are the ruling class. No price is mentioned as the purchase-money of the province in Borneo, but doubtless the sum is small compared with the securing benefits of a naval and shipping station for coal and water supplies.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 26, 1867.

The offerings to-day at the counters of our bankers of paper for discount were comparatively light. Deposits have greatly increased and trade continuing stagnant, the probability is that we may have an easy spell in our local money market. Under a healthy tone of condition it would be an easy matter to place any fair grade of paper at about one per cent. a month, but as a majority of this class of investment of late is scanned with a good deal of distrust, it requires, indeed, the names of unquestionable and well-known and established firms now-a-days, to pass the ordeal of doubt and scrutiny with which all signatures are regarded. In fact, moneyed men are more inclined to put their spare balances into our bank stocks, which have, for a year or so back, displayed remarkable steadiness both in price and earnings. Exchange, Allegheny, and the old Bank of Pittsburgh shares are eagerly picked up at current rates. There was more than usual inquiry for the last named stock to-day, but at a price not calculated to bring out sellers, who will not part with this stock much under 62½ or 62¾. Some offers to sell Triumph oil stock were made to-day, but holders have been entirely too tenacious of this stock. A few weeks ago it would have brought 170 or 172, but today it would not bring 150.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, November 23d:

Nov. 18	Exchanges.	Balances.
" 19	$3,036,757 62	$85,892 52
" 20	3,036,757 62	82,598 68
" 21	311,757 67	66,774 42
" 22	372,151 82	85,985 94
" 23	345,419 19	84,494 08
Total	$2,603,950 73	$407,177 45

The following stocks were sold Tuesday evening, November 26th, on the second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Union National Bank.....$133 00
Western Insurance Company.....41 50
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company.....35 00

—The price of Government securities to-day at New York does not vary from the rates of the previous week. McVay & Co. and Brady & Co.'s quotations are as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106
10-40s	102
September '64 Compounds	119
June '65	105
July '65	105
October '65	105
U. S. 7-30's (2d series)	104½
Chic. & N. W. R. R.	85¾
" pref. 6s	101
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	103
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	83
Cleveland & Toledo	112
Erie Railway	70
Hudson River	129
Illinois Central	119
Michigan Central	130
Mich. So. & N. Ind.	80½
New York Central	132
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	103
Reading	92½
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	112½

In the markets for general merchandise confidence has been shaken by the important failure referred to above. Cotton and breadstuffs have declined, and the export demand is hardly as active. In fact, the export trade is more than done, but without any advance in prices, and the market closed with an unsettled feeling.

Last year the general markets were very dull at a depressed, under a heavy decline in gold and a tight money market, and dry goods were quite unsettled and business irregular.

—At Chicago the *Tribune* of yesterday reports the general business of the banks again dull, and the calls for money less pressing, as the packers were buying very few hogs. The demand from other sources continues light, and the market shows hardly any change from yesterday. The probabilities are, however, that it will continue to grow closer day after day, as there is a steady flow of currency to the interior for moving the hog crop, and the balance of trade favors the East.

Financial matters in Wall street are in an unsatisfactory state, and there seems to be a general want of confidence in mercantile or manufacturing paper. The banks there are glad to loan their surplus funds at a lower rate, on call, rather than discount mercantile paper. This action creates no little dissatisfaction among the merchants, and many of them, in order to obtain money, are obliged to discount the time paper of their customers at fully 1@1½ per cent. per month for the cash. We heard of an instance to-day where a New York concern got a house in this city five per cent. discount on a note having about three months to run, in order to obtain the currency wherewith to meet engagements at home.

—The money market has about the same drift that has been noticed for several days. The conservative course of bankers, or rather their hedging policy, has placed them in rather better position as to income with which to accommodate their regular customers, but they have no difficulty in getting choice outside paper at 1½ per cent. per month, or making their customers feel that the favors they grant must be appreciated.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, November 26, 1867.

In commercial affairs there was but little doing today beyond the supplying of the wants of the retail trade and city consumers. There was no material change in prices from the current rates reported for the past several days.

The receipts per river and rail, since our last report, were as follows: Flour, 868 bbls; apples, 737 bbls; corn, 1,362 sacks; wheat, 1,125 sacks; barley, 959 sacks; rye, 139 sacks; oats, 745 sacks, and butter, 28 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Prices nominal. We quote at $2 00@3 50 ₱ bbl as to quality.

BEANS—Receipts fair and prices range from $3 0@3 50 ₱ bushel, as to quality.

BUTTER—Receipts have improved and prices are lower. We quote at 32@35c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Receipts good and prices lower. We quote them on bill at 30c ₱ dozen.

BACON—Trade dull. We quote shoulders at 12½@13c; sides, 14½@15c; S. C. hams, 20c, and dried beef 22@23c ₱ lb.

LARD—Dull at 13@13½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—No 1 lard oil is selling at $1 08@1 10, and No. 2 at 95@98c ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—We note sales at $4 5@5 75 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Prices range from $10 00@14 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—We quote Hamburg at 19c ₱ lb; Factory at 19c, and Goshen at 20c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Sales of peach blows from country wagons were made at 90c ₱ bush; from store we note sales at $1 ₱ bush. We quote Jersey sweets at $6@8 ₱ bbl.

HAY—We note better receipts per country wagons, and selling at $17@23 ₱ ton as to quality.

BARLEY—Fall barley is selling at $1 45 and spring at $1 40 ₱ bush.

OATS—We note sales from country wagons at 65@66c ₱ bush, and from store at 68@70c ₱ bush.

CORN—Market dull for new ear at 90c ₱ bush. Old shelled is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bush and scarce.

RYE—From store we quote at $1 55 ₱ bushel, and from first hands at $1 50 ₱ bushel, for choice.

WHEAT—No sales reported. The only dealers are the millers who are amply supplied at $2 15@2 50 for red winter and $2 60@2 80 for white wheat.

FLOUR—Market active but lower, although the demand is still increasing. Choice spring brands are selling readily at $9 25; medium not much called for and dealers asking $9 @9 25. We note sales of Jenkins's Lilly in large lots at $11 00; Dayton Snowflake at $12 25, with bulk a small stock of the latter brands on the market. We quote buckwheat flour at $5 25@5 50 ₱ hundred, and rye flour at $5 50 ₱ bbl. The City Mills have commenced custom work as follows:

	Barrels.	In Paper Sacks.	Retail.
	₱ bbl.	₱ bbl.	bbl.
White wheat, XX	$13 00	$12 50	$13 75
City Mills	12 00	11 50	13 00

Retail, white wheat, in sacks, $1 00, and red wheat do, at $1 25 ₱ bush.

FEED—At the mills the prices for shorts, ₱ hundred, wholesale, are $1 60, and middlings $2 00 ₱ hundred.

The Washington street mill prices are $1 30, wholesale, for corn meal ₱ bush; chop corn and oats, ₱ hundred, $2 50; chop corn, ₱ hundred, $2 50; corn bran, ₱ hundred, $1 90; barley shorts, ₱ hundred, $2 75, and barley flour, ₱ hundred, $4 25.

Groceries.

Coffee dull. Sugar rather more active at an advance of ¼c to-day ₱ lb. Molasses quiet and prices nominal. The stock of New Orleans sugar is estimated at 60,000 hhds, which is 30,000 hhds less than the estimate made six weeks ago. This discrepancy has affected the market at New Orleans, and the planters are realizing high prices, sales having been made at 13@16c. The Boston market is quiet and 9½c molasses sold last week in New York at 91@95 ₱ gal. Demerara molasses are selling in this market at 85c, and are choice goods for baking purposes.

We quote:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 32c; Laguayra, 26@28c; Rio, choice 26c; prime, 25c; good, 24c; roasting, 21@22c.

SUGAR—Porto Rico, 14@14½c; Cuba, 13@14c; Sugar House, 11½@12½c; Granulated, 17c; Powdered, 17½c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, 16½c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16c; 15½.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, ——; Porto Rico, 70@80c; Cuba, 60@70c; Demerara, 85c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 00; other choice brands, $1 00@1 05; fair to good, 80@85c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 80; Imperial and Gunpowder, 90c@$1 25@2 00; Japan, 80@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 10½@11c; Rangoon, 9½@10½c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, in original packages, 25c; common 20@25c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $21; No. 1 Bay, do, $18; No. 2 Bay, do, $15; No. 3 large do, $12 50@13 00; Lake Herring, $4 75; White Fish, $6 75. No 2 mess, $5.

SODA—English Bicarbonate, American 8c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—Mechoon, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $7 50.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 18.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 28c for full weights.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12½c.

DROP SHOT—13c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS — WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 28, 1867.

Pig Iron and Blooms.

Excepting in order descriptions of forge pig which are being forced at reduced rates, the market is substantially unchanged. Stocks of raw iron in hands of consumers are light, and with a steady consumptive demand prices of *leading standard* forge descriptions are well maintained.

In *fine* charcoal and medium grades of bituminous and anthracite coal smelted foundry iron but a moderate amount of business is doing.

Transactions for the Past Two Weeks.

	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.
Bituminous Coal Smelted	1,850 tons.	3,198 tons.
Anthracite	360 "	260 "
Charcoal	780 "	713 "
Allegheny Coke		320 "
	2,925	4,491
Blooms	40 tons	140 tons

Being an increase of sales this week over last in pig iron 1,566 tons and blooms 100 tons.

We are quoted the following sales:

Anthracite.

180 tons Grey Forge.....$42 00—4 mos.
120 tons Mahoning Valley Forge.....40 00—4 mos.
20 tons Mahoning Valley Mill Iron.....40 00—4 mos.
100 tons Bituminous coal smelted from L. S. Ore, delivered at Furnace.....39 00—5 mos.
200 tons do close Grey, at Furnace.....37 50—4 mos.
50 tons do country, on private terms, deliverable at Furnace.
138 tons do Grey, deliverable at Furnace.....38 00—6 mos.
275 tons do Open Grey, from yard.....39 50—cash.
50 tons do deliverable at Furnace.....38 00—4 mos.
50 tons do a favorite brand, at Furnace.....39 00—60 days
50 tons do Open Grey, at Furnace.....38 00—60 days
100 tons medium Close Grey, from yard.....39 00—4 mos.
200 tons do do from yard.....38 00—4 mos.
200 tons do do from yard.....38 38—4 mos.
125 tons Close Grey, favorite brand.....40 50—5 mos.
50 tons Open Grey, favorite brand.....42 00—4 mos.
40 tons medium Close Grey.....38 00—6 mos.
50 tons mixture with mill cinder, Grey Forge.....41 00—4 mos.
250 tons No 1 Foundry.....41 00—cash.

Allegheny River Coke.

220 tons Coke.....$38 00—4 mos.

Charcoal.

50 tons Cold Blast.....P. T.
20 tons Juniata.....$50 00—cash.
28 tons Juniata.....45 00—cash.
100 tons No. 1 Charcoal Forge, choice.....50 00—4 mos.
150 tons No. 1 Extra Forge.....45 00—4 mos.
75 tons No. 1 Extra Forge.....45 00—cash.

Blooms.

40 tons Juniata.....$95 00—cash.
100 tons Champion rolls, to arrive.....P. T.

Iron Bars and Nails.

The iron trade is dull beyond all precedent, the iron and nail mills are only running partially, and to fill the few orders which are from time to time received. It is contemplated that a still further suspension of operations will be necessary, as there is not the remotest prospect of a revival of business in this department. The mill owners are compelled to cut everything as close as possible, and discharge their men as soon as the work gives out. It is utterly impossible to add to our quotations, as it is impossible to make sale calculations for the future, owing to the present general depression, and unsettled condition of the foundation of values. Of course on the current question may entirely change or very materially modify the present status of affairs, and there is no sure foundation upon which to base calculations for the future. The mill owners will continue to fill all orders that may be received, but it is not improbable that a temporary suspension may occur between this time and the first of January. The tightness of money along Wood and First streets, where the principal iron warehouses are located, is duller than for many years—no bustle or activity, usual at this season of the year, being apparent. The resumption of navigation on the Ohio river, with a healthy, active business for a time, but it is not expected that it would result in any permanent improvement of trade. We have no change to report in prices.

Hardware.

The trade doing is very moderate, and the business for the season may be considered ended. Trade during the whole fall has been rather unsatisfactory, falling far behind the usual transaction at this period of the year. Our merchants are fairly supplied with all descriptions of goods, are unsolicited to obtain a extremely low prices.

Copper, Steel and Tin.

In all branches of business coming under this head, there continues a general dullness and a gradual falling off of orders. The same condition of affairs exist all over the country and in the foreign markets. We have no change to note in prices.

Glass.

The window glass trade continues as last reported, without animation, and with no prospect of an improvement in prices. The stock seen shows no signs of subsiding to a reduction of the usual wages, and several of our largest glass houses will go out of blast on the 1st of December, and the remainder will so on follow. The manufacturers, we are informed, have made statements to their hands showing the impossibility of making glass here at present rates of wages and competing with eastern and foreign glass, but all to no purpose. No concession will be made, and as we intimated in our last week, the matter will probably be settled at the end of a protracted lock-out. What the workmen can expect to gain by this stubborn adherence to wages established during the uncertainties of the war, we cannot see; but that both parties will be injured, appears plain enough. Which can best afford to remain idle during the coming winter, the results will determine. We continue our quotations and discounts of last week.

Lumber.

Business during the sea on proved better than was anticipated early in the spring. The amount of lumber received from the Allegheny realms was large during the summer months, and the fall months, and thereby enabling the manufacturers to clean up their stock on hands. The amount received by river and rail during the present month, taking into consideration the improbabilities of receiving a stock this fall, owing to the low stage of water, the item present prospects may prove to be equal to the months of April, May and June. The principal demand during the season has been from the south side of the city, where a large number of frame dwellings have been erected. The country demand has not been as great as last season.

Shingles—The receipts by river were limited, and dealers have had to rely upon their supplies from the lakes and points accessible by railroads.

Lath—The receipts by river were limited, but a large quantity has been manufactured by our city saw mills during the season, but now as the stock of logs is almost exhausted the dealers have to rely upon it to take city for supplies.

Hides and Hides.

The trade is but moderately active, the market being entirely void of speculative feeling, and no change may be looked for as long as present prices continue. Hides, both city and country, are no high that present prices of leather are not remunerative for simply covering cost of manufacture. Tanners continue to buy raw stocks, but under protest, rather than let their yards be idle. There is, however, this new thing to say in the trade, viz: that the supply of leather (especially oak) in the country is not large, and any increased demand will have the effect of advancing prices. Advices from the West show that the hide product will be less than the average, and in most a portion of one or two cents will be all that can be expected.

Prices to-day, reported by George H. Anderson & Co., are as follows,

Green salt hides	13@13½c
Green Butchers' hides	8@9c
Calf hides	20@22c

LEATHER.

Rough oak, prime, of all weights.....35@37c.
Slaughter oak.....40@42c.
Oak harness, city finish.....46@50c.
Oak harness, country finish.....40@45c.
Hemlock sole.....30@35c.
Upper leather.....27@30c.
Wax calf.....$1 40@1 60.
B. A. seine.....30@35c.
Dongola kids.....35@40c.

Fruits, Nuts &c.

Foreign fruits are rather more active, owing to the near approach of the Holidays. Malaga Valencia raisins are expected in Regular Runs. In good receipt: also figs, prunes and lemons. Domestic fruits are not very active, but the few head are in first hands, and the quantity canned this season—especially in the East—was small, and in New York some descriptions are actually nearly out of first hands. It is anticipated that there will be an active demand for the balance of the kinds of foreign fruits, nuts and confectioners' during the holidays. Bay State Havana orange are arriving quite freely, and are selling at $5 @$6 50 ₱ box; Lemons $6 75@7 00 ₱ box; Malaga raisins at $4 75@5 ₱ box, and $2 50@2 75 ₱ half box. The New York *Shipping List*, says that on Saturday and Monday last there was a good demand, but on Tuesday sales fell off and the market became quiet. Turkish Prunes easy. Bay State Havana and the oranges are large; fine fruit hands is now very light, if not exhausted, and the bulk of the stock is in second hands, and of only fair prices. Raisins are in fair trade request and steady rates. Citron is very firm at 21 gold. The sales of Valencia are 200 boxes layer fruit, at from $4 @$4 15; 250 do. Loud, p. do. $3 00@3 50; 700 do. do. Mediterranean, $4 50@5 00; 100 boxes do. Malaga do. in fourth to each Turkish prune; 1750 do. do. do. layer, at $4 @$4 25; 500 do. do. do. Valencia, in sardines, 8 lbs; 15 do do @ 18@18½c; 15 bale Princess do. rounds, 62c; 1,500 bush Hennington peanuts, $2 75@3; Malaga 3 crown, $6@6 75; 50 do. ha, 2 do. and 20 do. qr do layer raisins, 20 bxs. 200 lbf and 300 qr do Denia do. do. 50 mats seedless; 50 do. do. Valencia; 50 cases Turkish prunes, part before arrival 60 bbls and 100 half cases Valencia; 50 cases Valencia; 50 cases Valencia almonds; 100 cases Brazil; 100 do qr boxes Jordan almonds; 100 boxes do. do. do. layer grapes, two invoices, together 1,800 algiers. Raisins dull, and 500 bags African peas nuts, on terms we could not learn.

Miscellaneous.

In crackers there is a moderate trade reported. Owing to the low stage of water there is but little doing in ropes and oakum, and prices remain unchanged. All other articles of trade not particularly in this market are reported dull and prices unchanged from those reported for some time past.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 27, 1867.

BUSINESS—The market since our last gave way, and sales of crude were made at pretty low figures. The bottom appears to have let go. Discontinuance of the Erie pipe line is the cause. About 800 bbls is on the spot for; 136 bbls do, bbls returned, sc. Sales 8,000 bbls do bbls to be delivered from the 1st of March to the 25th of April, 1868, sellers' option, 7½c; sales 80 bbls on spot to-day; sales 3,000 bbls delivered during April and March, sellers' option, at 7½c; 2,000 bbls do, deliverable May and June, sellers' option, 8c; 1,000 bbls do, July and August, sellers' option, at 8c. The above are certainly low figures, and are subscribed to in Boston. The stock on hand has made a wide reduction during the season, and is not now as great as last season.

REFINED OIL—The sales as reported were 1,900 bbls, delivered, at 22c. Sales 1,000 bbls, delivered, 24½c; sales 500 bbls do, December, 27½c, and sales of 500 bbls of prime light straw to white 24½c.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 26, 1867.

Market for crude opened dull at 6½c, sold at Oil City; $2 50 on Broad Gauge cars, and $2 on the creek. Prices were steady with good inquiry, closing dull and weaker. Weather warm, with a slow drizzling rain. L.

Crops in Iowa.

The Muscatine *Journal* says the weather for some time past has been favorable for farming purposes, and for domestic purposes, most of the cisterns and wells being dry, has been most favorable indeed for fall crops and preparing the ground for the next planting. The yield of potatoes will be unusually large, much better in this locality than was anticipated. Notwithstanding the unfavorable season, much land was turned on to more molasses than for many years previous. In the quality of the syrup, too, taken as an average, there is marked advancement, the many recent improved methods of "boiling down" and clarifying having been taken advantage of by most farmers. Potatoes, though of not as prolific a yield as could be wished, are generally sound, being little affected by rot or other disease. The crop of buckwheat is said to be unusually large, and never better than the usual success of this hardy and easily cultivated grain. Its product is upon leading to that of barley cultivated last season.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 30, 1867.

Trade continues in fair condition—no heavy bills being made, but a continuing demand in a strictly healthy way, just as stocks are reduced by going into consumers hands. Prices seem steady and the changes that do occur scarcely trouble our jobbers in accommodating themselves to them. The often repeated question—"what prices at their lowest?" is still unanswered, and in view of this uncertain fact we can only say that one man's opinion is as good as another, and no better. About the middle of December Mr. S. R. Chatfield, New York, whose opportunities of extensive information upon Dry Goods no one can question, stated to the writer of this article his unqualified opinion that we should not be disappointed if prices of staples and leading articles were not materially different from those ruling at the present time. Our merchants are fairly supplied with all descriptions of goods, are unsolicited to obtain extremely low prices.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, Nov. 28, 1867.

The following are the current rates:

PRICES FOR PUDDLED IRON.

Common Bar size	4½@4¾
Horse Shoe	5¼
Heavy Band	5 @5¼
Hoop and Light Band	5½@5¾
Round and Square	4¾@5¼
Scroll	4¾@5¼
Heavy Half Round	4¾@5¼
Spicer Iron	6 @6½
Tank Iron	7

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.

Flat Rolls, punched and countersunk	4½@5¼
Flat Rolls, 22 and 24 Bwg	5¾
Nail Rods	5¾@6
Cox Screw Iron	5¾@6¾

	Amer'n.	Charcl.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 16 to 17	8¾	9¾	9¾
" " 18 to 24	9¾	10¾	10
" " 25 to 26	10¾	11¾	10¾
" " 27	10¾	11¾	10¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	7 75
	—$2 50 fine
8d and 9d	8 75
6d and 7d	9 25
4d and 5d	6 25 Clinch
3d	7 00 Copenhagen
2d	7 50 Clipped
Finishing Nails—6d, $8 50; 8d, $8 25; 10d, $8 00; 12d, $8 00; 16d, $8 00.	
Finishing Nails—6d, $7 00; 8d, $6 75; 10d, $6 50; 12d, $6 00; 16d, $6 00.	
Barrel Nails—8 inch, $8 25; 1 inch, $7 50; 1¼ inch, $7 25; 1½ inch, $6 75; 1¾ inch, $6 25.	
Tobacco Nails—6d, $8 25; 8d, $8 00; 10d, $7 75.	
ARAB NAILS—12½c per keg for 4d, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.	

HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, Nov. 28, 1867.

The following are the card prices of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, manufacturers:

Carriage Bolts.

½ inch to ⅝ inch long by ¼ inch diameter	$2 40 to 3 50
½ inch to 1 inch long by 5-16 in diameter	2 80 to 3 80
½ inch to 1 inch long by ⅜ in diameter	3 20 to 4 20
1 inch to 10 inch long by 7-16 in diameter	4 00 to 5 20
1 inch to 10 inch long by ½ in diameter	4 80 to 6 20
3 inch to 13 inch long by ⅝ in diameter	13 00 to 22 00

Tire Bolts.

⅝ in 1 in long by 3-16 and ¼ in diameter	$1 80 to 1 90
½ in 5 in long by 5-8 inch diameter	2 50 to 3 50
⅝ in 7 in long by ¾ inch diameter	3 50 to 4 50
⅞ in 8 by ⅞ in long by 7-16 inch diameter	5 30 to 6 05
1 in to 8 in long by 1 in diameter	7 50 to 9 00

Fifty per cent. discount on Carriage and Tire Bolts on orders of $1,000 or more.

Tayer's Iron, ₱ doz	$16 00
Do Common, ₱ lb	90
Do Harrington's patent	@0 00 to 10 00
Do do smaller and larger	8
Do do similar to Burden's, but not as perforate. The above subject to the usual discount.	6½ to 10c
Bridle bolts	6½ to 9c
Coal car bolts, usual list price with customary discount	6½ to 9c
Machine bolts	25 per cent off list.
Blacksmiths'	25 per cent off list.
Coach and lag screws	35 per cent off list.
Screw plate and strap bolts	10 cents per pound.
Hook and eye screw hinges	13½ cents rate.
Harrow tooth	10@10½ cents rate.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 28, 1867.

The following is the Manufacturers' Price List, subject to the customary discount:

Size.	Price.	Size.	Price, Galv.
Inside Diam.	Per Ft.	Inside Diam.	Per Ft.
⅛ inch gas pipe	3c	⅛ inch gas pipe	5c
¼ do	3	¼ do	5
⅜ do	4	⅜ do	6
½ do	5	½ do	7
¾ do	6	¾ do	8
1 do	8	1 do	11
1¼ do	10	1¼ do	14
1½ do	12	1½ do	17
2 do	16	2 do	22
2½ do	24	2½ do	1 35
3 do	32	3 do	1 80
3½ do	40	3½ do	2 30
4 do	50	4 do	2 80
4½ do	60		
5 do	70		
6 do	90		
7 do	1 10		
8 do	1 30		
9 do	1 50		
10 do	1 70		
11 do	1 90		
12 do	2 10		

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, Nov. 28, 1867.

The following are the correct quotations:

I C 10x14	$13 00
I X 10x14	15 00
I X X 10x14	17 00
I C 12x17	13 00
I X 12x17	15 00
I X X 12x17	17 00
I C 14x20	26 00
I X 14x20	28 00
I X X 14x20	30 00
Charcoal Iron 14x20	14 00
Tin Ter, ₱ ft	18c
Tin Ter, ₱ ft	16c
Slab Spelter	10c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, Nov. 28, 1867.

The demand is good. We quote as follows:

Shaker No. 1 per dozen	$ 00
" 2	00
Hurl	00
"	00
Braid	00
"	00
Western Common	3 00
Broom Corn, prime, per ton	250 00
Broom Corn, common, per ton	150 00
Swallow Brooms, per dozen	3 00

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, Nov. 28, 1867.

The following are the card pr

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, one year.....$2 00
One copy, gratis to the getter-up of the club.....1 50

THE introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives repealing the law under which the currency may be (and has been) contracted at the rate of four millions a month, shows what the action of Congress is likely to be. For we do not question that the bill will become a law at an early day. The bill of Mr. Conkling of Vermont, declaring the faith of the Government is pledged to the redemption of the public debt in coin, except where otherwise stipulated in the loan, is likely to elicit some discussion.

SAYS a very Radical contemporary:

But the gentlemen who propose to take negro suffrage out of the platform, would leave the party without a platform.

The Republican party could have no higher "mission" than that of giving pure and impartial suffrage to all men that are capable of exercising it. In the South overshadowing reasons gave the ballot to the negro, as they had given him the musket. Wherever and whenever these reasons do not exist the standard of suffrage should be intelligence. The test of color is senseless, but the test of fitness is the salvation of the Republic.

THE names of Gov. Ingalls, Ex-Gov. Hawley and Bishop Clark, and of other public officials and philanthropic citizens of Connecticut are attached to a published appeal to the citizens of the State, in behalf of its indigent, vagrant and vicious all is. The gentlemen and ladies who propose to raise a subscription of $5,000 with which to encourage and endow a girls' industrial school, in some retired accessible country town, where a farm will be purchased and buildings erected to accommodate families of twenty or thirty girls. There are now in the State five hundred girls, destitute of parents, property, home or friends; and, left without help or assistance, their future in the great majority of cases, would be only a life of sin, shame and degradation.

This is a promising field for the labors of the philanthropic, but it is not confined to Connecticut. We doubt even if that has as much occasion for such labors as most of the other States. Be that as it may, the example is one eminently worthy of being emulated in almost any community in the land. We need not look abroad to be stimulated to efforts of this description. Our own streets afford text and comment on the subject; and in the multiplicity of calls on the philanthropic it would be difficult to name another better calculated to arrest attention than this.

SHOULD ALL ELECTIONS BE ON THE SAME DAY THROUGHOUT THE UNION?

In the formation of our National Union the disposition was manifested to change as little as possible the existing forms to which the people of each State had become accustomed. Yet the framers of the Constitution foresaw that in progress of time a revisionary power ought to be exercised by the National Government; hence, many powers were reserved to it, to be exercised on future emergencies, which for many years lay dormant in the Constitution. The first clause of section 4, article 1, of the Constitution thus declares:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the place of choosing Senators."

Practically this clause remained a dead letter for half a century after the formation of the Constitution. Each State held its elections, and elected its Senators and Representatives as it desired. Some twenty-five years since, however, Congress declared that all elections for Representatives should be by single districts, and not by general ticket, as had prevailed in many of the States. Still later it declared that elections for Presidential electors should be on the same day throughout the Union; and the Thirty-ninth Congress fixed the mode and manner of electing Senators by the State Legislatures. And now we suggest that Congress should also fix that the Representatives from all the States should be elected on the same day, to-wit: the first Tuesday of November in each. This, we think, would very shortly result in the States by amending their constitutions, and fixing the same day for all State elections.

Now we have no uniformity. Elections are held in March, April, May, August, September, October and November. Very many of the same reasons which have heretofore induced Congress to fix a uniform day for the Presidential election, require all Representative elections to be held at the same time. To our mind there are many reasons why State elections should all be held on the same day throughout the Union. Elections in our Government are, in theory, the unbiased exercise of the five millions of voters of the Union. Now, we think this would be much more certainly attained by the citizens all meeting on the same day and depositing their ballots. It certainly would take away the facilities for fraudulent voting that are now held out in our large Eastern cities. If the charges boldly made by Gen. HALPINE and FERNANDO WOOD, of the large importation of voters into New York, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, be true, then we may be sure that the roughs of New York return the compliment by voting in Pennsylvania and Maryland. This is very much facilitated by the existing arrangement of different days for holding elections. If Congress, therefore, should fix the same day for the election of Members of Congress in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and in all the States, one important step would be made toward securing purity at the ballot box.

We admit Congress cannot say that State elections shall be held all on the same day, but the convenience of the people and the sense of its propriety would very soon induce the States to change their constitutions and laws so that all elections throughout the Union would be at the same time. And why should it not be so? We have never been able to see any reason for the present lack of uniformity except a disposition not to make changes. But if good reason exists for such a change, the sooner made the better.

If this change were once effected, the House of Representatives would not, as it has happened on several occasions, meet and find several States without representation on the floor. If we had but one election day in the year, it would tend to give more solemnity and importance to the ballot box. It would place all voters upon a common platform, and give vastly more emphasis and importance to the result. We therefore offer these suggestions to invite discussion through the press and in the halls of legislation.

THE GROUND OF DEMOCRATIC HOPE.

The New York *World*, speaking of the Presidential election, has the courage to say that "the Democratic party must not only forego any expectation of assistance from the South, but must make additional gains in the North to cancel the vote of the eleven States excluded in 1864." To make this gain it "must proselytize more citizens who have acted with the Republican party." And the ground on which it is proposed this work shall be prosecuted is "Civil Rights for the Negroes." "If we cannot make out a case fitted to satisfy candid Rebublicans, we shall run a vigorous and splendid race, *but fail to win the prize.*" And the precise way in which this is to be done is indicated in the following:

"Now, policy, as well as justice, requires us to concede, with every token of sincerity, the fullest enlargement of all civil rights to the negroes. The right to buy and sell, to learn and practice every art and trade, to hold real estate, and give testimony in all the courts, to suffer no other or greater punishments than are inflicted on white citizens for the same offenses, are rights which the whole Democratic party must be prepared to concede to the negroes heartily, in from a free and spontaneous sense of justice. The suffrage is demanded for the negro by Democrat and it is proper for the protection of their civil right. We must rebut this pretense by showing that their civil rights are perfectly secure without the elective franchise."

The *World* would have taken the first step to "satisfy candid Republicans" had it proceeded to show why, after granting every civil right, negro suffrage should be withheld. If it is right to make the negro the white man's equal—as the *World* proposes—in all else but suffrage, it was clearly the first business of the *World* to state the reason for the distinction. It concedes enough to the negro to render it impossible, without downright dishonesty, to deny him anything that a white citizen is entitled to. The only distinction, according to the *World*, is color, and for that solely—for nothing better or worse—the negro is to be denied that which on every other ground he is deserving and fit. If this is the way the *World* expects to "satisfy candid Republicans" and win the Presidential battle, it is destined to broadly disappointed.

Republicans are not all agreed about negro suffrage; but they are agreed that it were far better to enfranchise the loyal blacks in the South and let them fight the rebels at the ballot box than give the latter full swing again, just as the *World* proposes to do by depriving the loyal blacks of suffrage and giving it exclusively to those who—or a majority of them—would use it in the hope of achieving through the ballot box what they failed of accomplishing by organized rebellion. "In the old free States, where no such strong motive exists, the blacks already have nearly everything the *World* proposes for them; therefore it can hope for no advantage in this respect.

This Democratic organ, in common with the leaders, appears to take it for granted that the Republican party is bound to dash its brains out by rushing headlong against negro suffrage in every Northern State. We can say to them, "lay not that flattering unction to your souls." Republicans recognise that their first duty to the principles they profess and consequently to the country, is to *preserve the strength of their party*. The *World* and its party are calculating without their host in counting on taking advantage of all the deep-rooted prejudices existing against negro suffrage in the North. There is something else in the canvass besides that, —even if that is in it—and since the *World* has declared that the only hope of electing a Democratic President rests on fighting the battle in the North on the sole and distinct issue of negro suffrage, everywhere and at once, we are safe in saying that, if it has examined into the probabilities in the case, it has already come to the conclusion that the chances of a Democratic victory are too small to be seen.

SHERMAN'S DEMOCRACY.

As General SHERMAN is much spoken of as the next Democratic candidate for President, we refer his Democratic admirers to a few extracts from his late speech at St. Louis to the officers of the Army of the Tennessee:

EXTRACTS:

Under these influences cotton became a power in the land. It was proud, arrogant and claimed to be king. It dictated its terms and threatened war unless its imperious demands were granted. It claimed the right to go where it pleased and to extend itself into lands such as Kansas and California not adapted to it or slave labor at all; and at last it rebelled and set up a government of its own, whose very corner-stones were cotton and slavery. Nothing on earth could justify such a rebellion.

Is this Democracy?

How any Southern gentleman, with these facts plain and palpable, everywhere staring him in the face, and recorded forever in the book of history, can still boast of his "Lost Cause," or speak of it in language other than of shame and sorrow, passes my understanding, and instead of being ashamed, I know that their Lost Cause will sink deeper and deeper into infamy as time more keenly probes its hidden marbles and recesses. There is no other way.

Can rebels and Copperheads swallow this?

Casting our eyes to the South, we behold about one-third of our people, occupying nearly one-half of our territory, arrayed in open, defiant rebellion to the national authority, and who had, with scarcely deceiving pretension, seized upon the national ships, arms-and-munitions, navy yards, arsenals and forts; had deliberately organized a separate government, and set up a claim to be recognized as an independent power among the nations of the earth. Before their pompous lies had yet found time to be converted, they had organized their people into a strong military order, and had built a continuous line of forts and camps, from the Potomac to the plains of the West, barring our passage down the Mississippi, and far South. Then in defiance they boldly challenged our advance.

I have often been asked by my fellow soldiers, when troubled by the reports of the disturbed condition of affairs at the South, whether our efforts had not been in vain? Whether we might not again be called on to repeat the scenes of 1861 or 1864? Or whether the rebels, defeated in battle, might not in the hurly-burly of time and politics, regain their "status" and at last gain power?

On these points I feel no great solicitude, but whether I can convey to your minds the same conviction I will not say. History rarely goes backward, and even the mistakes of nations are usually at real as the grain it rock on which we stand. Surely no men ever had a more glorious cause than we. And, therefore, argument, did war so completely fulfil its natural office.

Have unbounded faith in our country and its flag, and you will win for the Army of the Tennessee a fame in peace equal to that which you fairly won for it in war; and He who holds the fate of nations in the palm of His hand will see that your labors are not in vain, and that the glory of your country, for which you battled in and labored in peace, shall not be farbished by an insidious foe.

Who are the insidious foes he refers to? Who but Southern rebels and Northern copperheads?

The Inebriates' Home at Media.

The Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania is the title of an organization incorporated April 11th, 1866, whose object may be summed up to be "the restoration and elevation of the depraved and ignorant classes of society." During the first year of its existence the Association directed its labors towards an estimation of the "dependent and criminal classes" of the State; but as the records of Pennsylvania were very meagre and uncertain, it was found necessary to base the calculation in a great measure upon the official returns of such classes in Massachusetts. The following was the result:

	One in Whole No.
Insane persons	621 1,771
Idiots	1,615 3,841
Blind	1,000 2,000
Deaf mutes	1,890 2,000
Paupers	595 40,000
Vagrants and beggars	1,000 20,000
Criminals	229 15,622
Drunkards	50 1,875
Total	50 121,904

Such is the vast extent of the field to which the labors of the Association are restricted!

At present the Association is devoting all its energies to the last named department—the prevention and cure of intemperance. For the purpose of carrying these objects into effect, they have purchased a farm of one hundred and seven acres, located in Darby township, Delaware county. The necessary buildings have not yet been erected, and a large building at Media was rented and opened in June last as an Inebriate's Home. Since its establishment twenty-one patients have been under treatment, eleven of whom have been returned to society, and are free from the vice of intemperance. The ruling principle of treatment is kindness and careful attention. Unlike other reformatory institutions of this kind, at the Media Inebriate's Home, when it is evident that a small quantity of liquor administered to a patient, during the first part of his treatment, will be beneficial to him, there is no hesitation in resorting to this remedy. But, from the first, efforts are made to thoroughly eradicate the appetite for strong drink, and the most efficacious method resorted to is the employment of steam and sulphur baths. The average charges for board and treatment are $12 per week, but where the patient is unable to pay this sum, a less charge is made, and several are admitted free of all expense, these latter performing some light labor. The Inspectors, encouraged on a limited scale, in the operations of the institution, under the able management of Dr. Parrish and his associates, have been highly successful, and greater good will result as its facilities are increased and its usefulness becomes known.

Senator Wade.

Senator Wade's views are always regarded with interest, he being more emphatically than any other of our public men the representative of a numerous body of his countrymen. The late accident and his narrow escape from death, gave an increased interest to his appearance in Washington. His views on public affairs will be earnestly sought after, and it is reported that in conversation he took strong ground against the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract the currency and to compel a speedy resumption of specie payments. Mr. Wade is one of the most earnest men against repudiation, believing that opposition to it is one of the solemn covenants of the Republican party. At the same time he earnestly advocates a larger circulating medium for the benefit of the whole people, the reduction of all unnecessary taxes, thorough economy in every department of the Government, and such a tariff against foreign importations as will protect home labor. As was expected he would, Senator Wade repudiates much of the language attributed to him by the correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, especially so far as relates to Gen. Grant. So far from entertaining the views as reported, he has always expressed the highest confidence in Gen. Grant, and never for a moment doubted that he was in hearty accord with the Republican party. Senator Wade will doubtless speak for himself, at an early day, on this and other important subjects.

A NEW daily paper, Republican in politics, opposed to too liberal ideas introduced mainly by the Germans, is projected in St. Louis, with a capital of $100,000. R. P. Studley & Co. are to be the publishers, and the editorship has been offered to Mr. Robinson, better known as the correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*.

THE Newburyport *Herald* says the leading manufacturers of New England are now in consultation as to the course of proceeding in their business for the coming winter, and that the tendency is to sustain production and reduce wages.

ONE of the developments in the House of the first day's session was the fact that Mr. Axtell, elected as a War Democrat from San Francisco is not a Copperhead by a good deal; for he voted with the Republicans.

Cotton, the Public Debt and National Currency.

The Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, in that city, when the subject of taxation was discussed at length. A memorial to Congress, urging the repeal of internal taxes on cotton and all kinds of textile cotton and woolen fabrics, except luxuries, was adopted, as were also the following resolutions:

Resolved. That the present burdensome, exhausting and inquisitorial revenue taxation should be speedily reduced to the actual necessities of an economical and moderate system of public administration, not exceeding the amount required to meet the necessity of the public debt and the ordinary expenses of the Government.

Resolved. That the national revenue under existing laws being estimated at $300,000,000 per annum than the necessity of the Government requires, the internal revenue taxes on all manufactures and productions of the country, except the luxuries, should be removed.

Resolved, that the payment of the public debt should not be made in the present unsettled state of affairs, and not until all the people of the Union are in a financial condition to pay their due share, and that its reduction should be distributed with the payment of a small sum annually, and gradually increasing the amount with the increase of prosperity and wealth of the country.

The following was offered as an additional resolution by Mr. A. Campbell, and adopted:

Resolved, That the contraction of the legal-tender currency, and the consequent appreciation of the bonds; tend to increase taxation and lessen the comforts of living in the public securities, by making the price of gold as compared with that at the close of the war. That continuance will impoverish a large portion of the people by depriving them of remunerative employment and tend to distrust; discontent and repudiation.

The Tendency in the Episcopal Church Towards Rome.

The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., has an article in this week's *Independent*, in which he deplores the tendency in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country towards the Roman Church, in language of which the reader will gain some idea from the following quotation: "Every one who carefully observes the signs of the most important crisis is approaching in the Episcopal Church. Unless the Protestant Episcopal Church Protestant truth are aroused lest this venerable communion should again be betrayed to its pre-Reformation foes. The steady advance of Tractarian doctrine, the unresisted development of Ritualistic practices, the growth of exclusiveness, toward other Reformed churches, and the manifest tendencies to-ward some sort of intercommunion with the Church of the Roman Church—all these facts combine to produce results ominous among those within the dear old Protestant Episcopal Church.

A very more will develop certain features of their system, which are not now so evident as they soon will be, and which will demonstrate to Protestant Christendom which way those men are facing.

Co-Operative Societies.

In New York the co-operative building societies are successful to a greater degree than co-operative stores. The shares of the original building society are at a premium, and another is getting into good working order. The shares range from $2,000 to $5,000, payable in weekly instalments of 50 cents on $1,000, and as often as the subscriptions amount to a sufficient sum to purchase a house they are put up at auction and bid off to the purchaser taking the highest number of shares. The profit in this constantly converted into real estate, in the hands of members, but mortgaged to the society until fully paid for, and if everything works according to the figures of the original programme each member should own a house in about twelve years. The prosperity of the New York society is leading to similar organizations elsewhere.

Churches in the United States.

The American report made to the General Evangelical Alliance, at Rotterdam, gives the following number of churches and communicants in the United States:

	Churches.	Communicants.
Roman Catholic	5,300	4,000,000
Methodists	19,468	2,900,000
Baptists	17,320	1,800,000
Presbyterian	5,000	1,000,000
Lutherans	2,900	322,807
Congregationalists	2,750	267,000
Protestant Episcopalians	3,200	161,250
German Reform	1,160	110,000
Dutch Reformed	440	83,000

United Brethren about 3,000 societies.
Moravians about 2,000 communicants.
Unitarians about 300 other items.
Universalists include about 600,000 of the population.
Friends or Quakers, orthodox, about 54,000 members.
Friends or Quakers, Hicksites, about 40,000 members.

TARGET COMPANIES are the natural product of local dolities in New York—an invention by loafers, thieves and scoundrels of the square democratic breed, to get money from candidates. The other day a gang of fellows pretending to be a "target company," called on Hoffman, who is up for re-election, and struck him for $100. Departing they gave him cheers, and the promise of two hundred votes. They had already paid a visit to Fernando Wood, and from him obtained a liberal sum for drink and other valuables for prizes, and in return made him the promise they gave to Hoffman. When last heard from they were making similar visits to Darling the Republican, and Anthon, the independent Democratic candidates.

THE New York State Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations was fully attended. These societies and meetings are exerting an important influence. They are doing much to popularize religion. Instead of the Sunday law to constrain and regulate religious emotion, they tend to make religion a week day secular matter, fit to mingle with a man's business transactions. The peculiar shade of religious sentiments which colored the proceedings could be divined from the remarks of men like Dr. Adams, who declared that Christian men did not be ong to the church, but were the church itself.

Roguery Stronger than Law.

A member of the Congressional Committee charged with the duty of examining into the violation of the Revenue Laws in New York, writes as follows:

"It appears from the investigation that the effect of the increase of the tax on whisky has been to cripple the honest distiller, and to confer a bonus of one-fifth of the whisky manufactured upon the rogue. "In fact, he adds, 'there is no legitimate business in the distilling line in New York, and the honest man has been forced to leave the business in order to avoid bankruptcy. It was an attempt on the part of the Government to enforce the law so rigorously that it would be impossible to violate it, but it is a remedy," the writer says, "in a republican country, and should be collected at the still, taking the still on its capacity."

A BIT of political scandal is out in New York. A certain Democratic member of Congress, is said to have subscribed $10,000 to the new Republican paper, on condition that Speaker Colfax will appoint him on the Committee of Ways and Means in the place of James Brooks. Brother Democrats took an investigation, and it is understood that the member referred to is so alarmed at the disclosure of his plans that he has given notice of a withdrawal of his subscription and cessation of all further endeavors to procure for himself a place on the committee above mentioned.

No truthful account of the battle which ended in the utter defeat of Garibaldi has yet appeared Whenever such an one does we suspect it will turn out that the Garibaldians were little better than a rabble, full of enthusiasm, subjected to little or no discipline, consequently overcome with perfect ease. The fact that their loss was nearly or quite one thousand killed outright and from two to three thousand prisoners, while the Pontifical loss was about three hundred, proves all this and much more.

FROM the official returns it appears that at the late New York State election the Democrats polled 372,886 votes, and the Republicans 324,017, a Democratic majority of 49,869, as compared with the election of 1866, when the Republicans had 13,789 majority. The total vote has fallen off 20,938; the Republican vote has fallen off 42,298, whilst the Democratic vote has increased 21,360.

IT is intimated that those who have been led to believe that Commissioner Wells, of the Revenue Department, is going to argue against Protection and for Free Trade, will be disappointed. It is sure that his examination into the industries and wages of Europe has left no such impression on his mind. He has collected an enormous mass of statistics, and will present an interesting and valuable *resume*.

THE recent frosty time gave the New Englanders—jolly fellows—fine sleighing. The rivers of Maine are frozen over and navigation closed. The upper waters of the Susquehanna are also announced as frozen. The New England people are hurrying their coal forward, and freights to the eastward are going up.

THE report of Gen. Grant will be one of the most interesting and important that will be presented to Congress. A full synopsis was given in the Cosmopolitan on Monday morning. Our contemporaries published it next day. It was the best they could do, however.

A HEAVY failure now and then takes place in New York, the latest being that of J. K. Place & Co., heavy in the tea trade and grocery line, with liabilities ranging from one to two millions.

A COMPLAINT is made that the internal revenue for the year has fallen off. A close calculation will probably disclose that the falling off, outside of the whisky frauds, is in proportion to the contraction of the currency.

Seth Wilder Payne, the Pedestrian, who is now engaged in walking from New York to San Francisco, California, in one hundred and fifty days, delivers lectures in the principal towns on his route. He lectured in Reading on Tuesday evening.

A YOUNG LADY tourist in the White Mountains confessed with tears to a friend, that her husband was a brute. "As an instance," said she, "he forbade me to take more than three trunks to be gone a whole month, and then—then"—breaking down with sobs. "What then?" said the other. "Why then he put his hat and linen into one of my own trunks, and took ever so much room from me again. "Did you consent to the unmanly appropriation?" "Dear me! I had to; but I used his shirts for napkins, and my poodle made a dog-house of his hat." Humanity was vindicated.

PERSONAL.

—Professor Morlot, who for some years filled the chair of geology in the Academy of Lausanne, and died a few months since, left a curious will, which amused many of his countrymen, and occasioned some embarrassment to his executors. One of the conditions was that his head should still be useful to science after his death, and he directed that it should be preserved in the Museum at Berne, with his name legibly engraved on the skull, so as to prevent its ever being mistaken for any other. This condition has been complied with, and the skull of the once active thinker, inscribed as desired, may now be seen in the anatomical department of the collection at Berne.

—A distinguished American actor, who heard Mr. Dickens read from his works on two occasions while in London, recently said to me: "You can have no conception of the perfection of his manner. He is a born actor, if ever there was one; and yet there is not a particle of stage exaggeration, either gesture or pronunciation, nor any grimace or affectation in the playful or pathetic changes of his countenance, as he individualizes the different immortal characters of his own creation; while his voice is the most musical and flexible I ever heard in my life, on the stage or off it. His Yorkshire pronunciation, in the 'rendering' of John Brodie's talk with Nicholas Nickleby, after his escape with Smike from Old Squires's school, and the soliloquies and 'patter' of Mrs. Gamp, and the touching description of the death of little Paul Dombey, seemed to me like original creations from the reader's desk."

—Mosely's presence at the New York Stock Board, where some sympathizing friend introduced him, created quite a breeze. The presiding officer took him by the hand and was introducing him to the various members, when some parties took exception to the proceeding, on the ground of bad taste, disloyalty, etc. For a while the excitement was very great, and it is said blows were exchanged. Mosely took a quiet ride out the chamber. The parties dissatisfied with the introduction subsequently held a meeting, and passed resolutions condemning the action, expressed sorrow for the "persons in sympathy with the rebellion."

—Some of the finest articles of dress at the Exposition have been bought by the Duchess of Manchester and Lady Mary Nisbet Hamilton, at fabulous prices.

—The Empress of Austria is disturbed because the Emperor visited Nancy with Louis Napoleon.

—An anecdote of the Duke of Cambridge is "going the rounds." This princely carpet-warrior is commander-in-chief of the British army, and in his military capacity is somewhat prone to blasphemy. A waggish colonel, who had been the object of several emphatic explosions, asked if the duke had arrived to take command of a force to be reviewed. "Yes," said the wit; "he swore himself in half an hour ago."

—Not long ago a politician entered the private office of the editor of the *Tribune*, in a great state of indignation at some article Greeley had written. H. G. was sitting at his desk wearing away, and, though violently accosted, never looked up. The irate politician roared out, "Horace Greeley, I charge you with betraying the best interests of your party. You are a secret foe to radicalism. You do us more harm than you do good. Confound it, if you'd go over to the Democrats, body and soul, it would be the best thing you could do. You stay with the Republicans, and will drive us in the dark. You are the worst enemy radicalism ever had in this country. I once thought you honest, though I knew you to be a fool. Now I know you are a scoundrel and an idiot." Here he paused again for breath, as he had several times before, expecting H. G. to make us me defense, or at least reply to the ferocious charges. But he was disappointed. The American journalist remained at his desk apparently unconcerned, still scribbling at his editorial. The politician attempted to give vent to another tirade of denunciation, but he was so mad he couldn't speak, and after a spluttering moment hurried to the door. The philosopher then lifted his head for the first time, and called out to his lofty, "Horace, don't go off in that way, my friend. Come back and relieve your mind!"

—The Emperor of Austria is described as a man of thirty-eight, awkward and tall; he is a pure German blonde, with blue eyes, light hair, heavy yellowish whiskers, and seems to be growing stouter. His face is mild and pleasant, though tinged with sadness. His manner is plain, and slightly constrained.

—Rev. Dr. Gurley, of Washington, long connected with the American Colonization Society, and at present one of its Secretaries, has sailed from Charleston for Liberia, intending to be absent from his church there four or five months. The vessel in which he goes out carries 350 negro emigrants, nearly all of whom are from the Sea Island States.

—Holmes says of an old maid in the "Guardian Angel:" "Silence was ten years younger as a bride than she had seemed as a lone woman. One would have said she had got out of the coach next to Eden, and had given him one some half a dozen behind it—where there is often good and reasonably cheerful conversation going on about the virtues of the deceased. The probable amount of his property or the title style he may have committed, and where occasionally a subdued pleasantry at his ex ense sets the four waist coats shaking that were lifting with sighs a half hour ago in the house of mourning."

—The eye sight of Senator Johnson, of Md., is not so seriously impaired as has been reported. His sight is quite defective in every eye, and although his vision is not absolutely perfect, he abstains from reading only upon the advice of his physicians.

—Mr. Thaddeus Stevens must feel himself specially flattered by the manifest general desire to kill him off. The daily bulletins of his death are appalling and represent him as a walking spectre,—but on his last legs nevertheless. The easiest way for Mr. Stevens to relieve the public mind, we should think, would be to give up public affairs. The most cheering intelligence would then be received daily, and everybody would soon cease to be anxious about him.

—The long-worn suit of mourning has been laid aside by Victoria, a circumstance which favors the expectation that she will appear often before the public hereafter.

—Apropos of the recent meteorical showers and the explosions of steam boilers in every part of the country, Prof. Loomis suggests a very uncomfortable theory in regard to the safety of the earth itself. He thinks it quite possible that sufficient steam might be generated in the burning center of the world to blow the whole globe to pieces.

—According to the *Liberte* Prince Humbert is not in accord with his father upon the Roman question. The heir to the crown of Italy is said to wish an understanding with France, and to have refused the command of the Italian army. This statement is directly at variance with one made a few days ago, which represented the Prince as greatly dissatisfied with the irresolution displayed by his father.

—Baron Henri Von Havre, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, will soon be married to Miss Camille Webb, one of the most accomplished of the lady clerks in the Treasury Department.

—We learn that Hon. C. V. Culver is making arrangements to revive the Reno scheme. The developments recently made in that vicinity prove conclusively that the whole tract of land there is properly in the hands of the Railroad, and once more gets into business, he will do a great deal of good in all parts of the oil region.

—Among the passengers by the French steamer St. Laurent, which arrived at New York Saturday from Brest, are twenty-four nuns and twenty two missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church. They are destined for the West.

—The report in circulation that General Lyle, of Philadelphia, the Sheriff elect, was dying from the effect of injuries received some two weeks since by being thrown from a carriage, is incorrect. He is still suffering from the accident, but his life is not believed to be in danger.

—Although Gov. Morton has gone to Washington his health is so bad that it is hardly probable that he will be able to take an active part in the Senate. Two or three weeks ago he was induced to try the virtues of the artesian bath at Terre Haute. He caught cold in taking his first bath, immediately returned home, and has been much confined to his room since. He declares that if, after his arrival at Washington, his health does not improve within a fortnight, he will leave at once for the Hot Springs of Arkansas, no matter what the emergency. It is probable that a crisis in his disease is imminent, and that he will be alive to witness another summer sunset. His effected leg presents some singular features. He can feel when anything touches it, but a knife plunged through it would give him no pain. Both paralytic symptoms are complicated those of dropsy.

—When the House was called to order Mr. Stevens was quietly reposing on a sofa in a committee room in the corridor in the rear of the House, and in reply to offers to assist him to his seat said, "I can go alone; I am not as dead as some of my newspaper friends have reported me." He remained in his seat for several hours and did not leave the House until after the most important questions arising during the session had been disposed of, when he was conveyed to his rooms in a close carriage.

—The particulars of the arrest of Garibaldi are these: He had arrived at Figlini. Upon his arrival a Lieutenant Colonel of the regular army went up to the car and informed him that the Government had issued an order for his arrest and that he was to be sent to Spezzia. Garibaldi got out of the car, looking quite demented, drew a revolver and said: "You see that I am armed; but I will not resist you. Only I will not surrender except to force." His associates and friends urged him to act calmly, but he persisted in his declarations, whereupon four of the soldiers took him by the legs and arms and lifted him into the car. The train then started off, Garibaldi being under guard.

—A London correspondent, speaking of Italian prima donna, Miss Kellogg, says "her success has been perfect. She has filled the Opera house, carried her audience by storm, and delighted the critics. Her triumph is more decided than was that of Patti at her first appearance, and is not less complete than that of Christine Nilsson, who came over from Paris last season and became the newest lyric queen. This, to be sure, is out of season, and the world which goes to operas and judges singers is supposed to be out of town. All that is of no consequence whatever. Miss Kellogg's position is secure without further help from Mayfair and Belgravia. She has had the Prince of Wales, if she cares for that, and other royal and noble personages in plenty. Her *debut* was in Faust, and as she had to endure comparison with at least six Marguerites of great fame—with Mollau-Carvalho, Artol, Lucca, Titiens, Patti, and Nilsson, all well known in London—she could not have chosen a more trying part. I don't suppose Miss Kellogg's New York fame much be pod or harmed her, except that it stimulated a curiosity, which was naturally incredulous of high excellence in American art. She was judged on her merits, and the judgment, whether in respect to her voice, her method, her acting, or her personal fitness for the stage, is favorable without qualification. She has since sung in Traviata, and was liked even better than in Faust."

—Victor Hugo, though self-exiled from his native country, seems quite a revenue from the performance of his plays in France. A remittance of $9,000 was recently sent him as his percentage of the receipts of "Hernani."

—A London reviewer says the chief merit of Motley's third and fourth volumes is their vitality; that they are filled with actual men and women one could be content to live with or die for.

—Dachanel published a book called the "Good That is said of Woman," and it fell dead. He afterwards printed a companion volume, the "Evil That is Said of Woman," and it had an immense success.

—Walt Whitman was one of the editors of the New Orleans *Crescent* nearly twenty years ago. The *Crescent* says he never showed any talent for poetry then. It might have added, he has not since either.

—The Cleveland *Leader* states that the "devil" of that office, aged fourteen, walked the entire distance with Weston from Cleveland to Berea, fourteen miles, keeping up with the pedestrian and arriving on time. By a singular coincidence, the name of the ambitious youth is Weston.

—The Girard, Pa., *Spectator*, Dan Rice's organ, states that clubs are being formed in different parts of the country with the view of presenting the distinguished showman as a candidate for the Presidency. The movement is on the principle, we suppose, that if we are to have a clown for President, we might as well have a good one. Considering how much trouble the party has to find a candidate, this youthful Democrat does well to better than take Dan. At any rate, he is a better man, any time of day, than Andrew Johnson.

—Tochivieff, tutor of the Imperial family of Russia, who is somewhat advanced in years, recently married a beautiful young lady, many years his junior. A few weeks since he was found dead in bed, and after a close examination of his body, it was discovered that he had been murdered in his bed by a long needle, which scarcely left any trace. The murderer is unknown.

—Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in the London Athenæum, speaking of England's course towards America, says: "We have hurt her, she thinks, wantonly; and we ought to do everything in our power, as the parent State, to put away the memory of this wrong. 'Tell your friends in London,' said our late Ambassador in Washington to an English traveler, who had called to say good-bye, 'to settle this Alabama business, and soon, unless they have deliberately chosen to put an obstacle in the way of friendship between the two first branches of our race. These were the wise words of a man unrivaled in the knowledge of American feelings —Sir Frederick Bruce."

STATE ITEMS.

Wm. Hornkeith, one of the parties engaged in the affray at the tavern of Wm. J. Owens, Assessor, in which Col. Wm. Riddle, formerly of Pittsburgh, was killed, is now on trial for murder in Philadelphia.

Within two years the population of Tyrone, Blair county, has nearly doubled itself, and its boundaries are of much larger dimensions.

Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, on Saturday heard an application for the release of Colonel Boas, of the Harrisburg Bar, from the Pennsylvania Institution for the Insane, of which he has been an inmate for twenty months. The Colonel's case was laid before the Court on writs of habeas corpus, and it was alleged that he had entirely recovered his reason and was capable of managing his own affairs. After hearing testimony the Court held the matter under advisement.

The work of raising the hull of the New Ironsides, which lies in the bottom of the Delaware, off League Island, has been commenced by order of the Government authorities.

A man named Conrad Dipps, a moulder by trade, left Erie at seven o'clock Tuesday morning to walk to Dunkirk, a distance of fifty-two miles, in twelve hours, on a wager of two hundred and eighty dollars. He reached Dunkirk sixteen minutes ahead of time, his friends offering to wager five thousand dollars that he can make one hundred and fifteen miles in twenty-four hours.

Col. James Armstrong, has disposed of his interest in the Washington, Pa., *Reporter*, a staunch Republican paper, to J. W. McWilliams, Esq. The handiwork of the Colonel is apparent in the pages of the *Reporter*, as it is one of the best printed sheets typographically that we know of.

J. H. Odell, the editor of the Beaver *Local*, a Democratic sheet, and a plagiarist of Brick Pomeroy's obscenity, has been convicted of libelling Capt. Barnes, a one-armed soldier and county treasurer. The court sentenced Odell to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and to be imprisoned in the county jail for one year, hang over Odell, and his residence in jail may be protracted beyond the sixty days named.

The average daily attendance of pupils at the Johnstown public schools is seven hundred and fifty one.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., a young man named George Palmer, aged about twenty-two years, was committed to the Montgomery county jail, Norristown, on a charge of stealing to murder his father, Abraham Palmer.

We understand quite a number of farmers of Lancaster county, says the Columbia *Spy*, have recently purchased farms in Chester county, and removed thereto. A great many have settled in the lower part of the county, Penn township. The cheapness of land in that section was their inducement for settling.

The Montgomery County Commissioners at their last meeting resolved to assess property at its full valuation, the same as is now done in Philadelphia. We believe it has heretofore been assessed at about one-third of its value. We suppose the rates of taxation will be fixed at half the rates heretofore levied, which will keep the taxes about the same.

Many of the farmers in the lower section of Montgomery county have their crops of corn husked by German women from Philadelphia, who take the corn husks as pay for their work. They commence operations early in the morning, and in the evening each one has an immense sack of husks, with which, balanced on their heads, they trudge into the city. Husks being in great demand for bedding, it is said that they realize from $1 50 to $2 per day for their work.

The Pithole *Record* says: There was a distinguished arrival in town on Saturday, being none other than the great Prince Chang Wang-Chang has come all the way from the Celestial Empire for the express purpose of learning the American method of sinking oil wells. From his interpreter we learn that it is the intention of his royal highness to introduce the developing territory near Pekin. As Pekin is supposed to lay directly beneath Pithole, on the other side of this mundane sphere, no doubt large producing wells will be struck.

A bear weighing 225 pounds, and measuring seven feet two inches from tip to tip, was killed last Wednesday in Blair county, by three hunters.

Wm. K. Cooper, of Uniontown, "died on Monday night, in his mill, at Upper Middletown. His disease was inflammation of the lungs, and so violent was the attack that before a physician could be procured the hand of death was upon him.

The barn belonging to the Fayette county Poor House, containing two hundred bushels of wheat, a quantity of hay, and agricultural implements, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, the work of an incendiary.

The wife of Captain Rockwell, of Hydetown, was fatally burned on Monday afternoon by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The Juniata *Republican* says: A few months ago a rather good looking stranger, peddling spectacles, made his appearance in Lost Valley Creek, this county, and called at the house of a poor but respectable family, and requested the old lady to buy a pair of spectacles. She took charge of the boxes and promised that she will trade you one of my daughters for a pair." Upon this the youngest of the two girls spoke up—"You need no trade me, West Ann, for I won't have him." The peddler then turned to the elder and said, "Well, will you have me?" The answer was promptly "yes." The spectacles were handed over, and that night they were married. The "Squire Lowry" and then honeymoon of three days passed pleasantly enough, the peddler going out on a trading expedition each morning and returning faithfully each evening. One or two nights he was absent, but made amends for by bringing his wife presents. One morning he departed, and (to make a long story short) has never returned since. He gave his name as Parker, which was no doubt fictitious. He has since married, as we were informed the other day, a young girl under similar circumstances, near Shaw's Mills, in Snyder county.

GENERAL G